

Law Enforcement News

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Hiring-plan at issue:

Omaha wary of DoJ moves

The Omaha Police Department is experiencing a positive mood right now that neither Omaha Mayor Michael Boyle nor Police Chief Robert Wadman want to see upset by a U.S. Justice Department effort to modify or eliminate a 1980 consent decree on minority hiring.

Omaha is one of 50 cities and states that have received notification from the Justice Department about plans to modify the minority hiring quotas established before the Reagan Administration took office. The Department's efforts in this matter were spurred by last year's 6-to-3 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court involving black firefighters in Memphis. Newly-hired firefighters had been protected from layoffs by two lower Federal courts, but that protection was thrown out when the Supreme Court ruled that a court cannot order an employer to protect the jobs of recently hired black employees at the expense of whites who have more seniority.

Mayor Boyle has said he will not set aside the consent decree in Omaha. "We will not be joining with the Justice Department, if they even pursue this," Boyle told the Omaha World-Herald.

The Justice Department has received replies like Omaha's

from other cities. According to a DoJ spokesman, department officials are hopeful of convincing the recalcitrant municipalities that the Supreme Court's ruling applies to them as well as it does to Memphis. If a consensus cannot be reached by the Justice Department and the city in question, the spokesman said, action will be taken to open up the issue of modification.

A spokeswoman for Mayor Boyle said the Justice Department has not yet pressed the issue. As to what Boyle will do, the spokeswoman said, "We'll just have to cross that bridge when we come to it."

The Omaha Police Department currently has a 10.3 percent ratio of black officers, although the consent decree only calls for 9.5 percent. Police Chief Robert Wadman said that black officers have been hired strictly on merit, and not to fill the quota. He noted that the 9.5 percent level would have been reached with or without a quota because it's "right."

"We might have more minorities than the decree requires because they're qualified," he said. "We might have 15 percent minority in the police division, and if they're qualified that's great. We have a arduous probation period; both white and black

flunk. If they make it through it's because they're qualified.

"We're supposed to have 5 percent minority sergeants; we have 8 percent," Wadman continued. "I don't promote minority sergeants because I've skipped other people. I promote them because they're on the list and not because they were black but because they performed well."

Wadman fears intervention by the Justice Department will jeopardize the positive mood that currently pervades the force. "It's entering back into an issue that has been resolved."

"We have a positive working relationship between minority members within the police division and the entire police division," said the police chief. "We have a positive working relationship with the community in the black area. There were enough challenges that existed three years ago. I think, basically, we wish the issues had not been raised. Why raise them? What useful purpose does it serve?"

Omaha's mayor also takes exception to the tactics used by the Justice Department. "Everything's going just fine," Boyle said. "We don't need some Washington bureaucrats to tell us about hiring in the police department of Omaha."

Md. police in hot seat over promotional bias

A cloud of suspicion that has been cast by Maryland legislators over certain State Police promotional practices may generate a thunderbolt that could strike the heart of the state's Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights.

In the wake of charges that State Police commanders manipulated promotional candidates and performance ratings and discriminated along racial lines, State Senate President Melvin A. Steinberg has proposed emergency legislation to amend the bill of rights, which presently prohibits interrogation of a police officer by anyone except a fellow officer. Steinberg's amendment would allow officers of any rank, the attorney general or his designees to investigate wherever the bill of rights mentions interrogating or investigating officer.

The legislation was sparked by a Baltimore County Circuit Court's ruling that barred the state attorney general's office from interrogating police officers regarding allegations that State Police commanders tampered with the performance ratings of promotional candidates.

Lieut. Col. William T. Gerwig was under investigation by State Attorney General Stephen H. Sachs for allegedly manipulating the performance rating of Maj.

R.B. Cave, thus guaranteeing Cave a promotion. The circuit court brought Sacha's investigation to a screeching halt, citing the mandates of the police officers' bill of rights.

The attorney general's office is planning to appeal, but until it is allowed to continue the investigation, either through legislation or a reversal of the court's decision, the case is being investigated by the Baltimore Police Department at the request of State Police Superintendent William T. Travers Jr.

Meanwhile, Steinberg said he and other state senators will meet with representatives of both the attorney general's office and the governor's office to discuss the possibility of a State Senate investigation into the police agency.

Steinberg noted that a senate investigation "would mean a big step that could involve invoking the power of legislative subpoena."

The state police force has also been charged by black legislators with racial discrimination in regard to promotions and the lack of minority officers in high ranking positions.

Supt. Travers met with members of the legislature's

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Hiring thaw brings trickle of Chicago recruits

The Chicago Police Department recently began training its first 70 recruits since 1983, when a hiring freeze ordered by Mayor Harold Washington took effect and sent the force into an attrition-propelled tailspin that had cut manpower levels to 11,850 by the beginning of this year.

A special budget allocation has now enabled the police department to hire 500 additional officers. Although 12,000 police officers had been budgeted for 1984, the department was losing some 40 officers a month to attrition, mainly through retirement. At that rate, the force would have shrunk to about 11,500 sworn officers by the end of 1985, according to Alderman Michael Sheahan.

Sheahan charges that Mayor Washington's Administration had not made a move to hire more police until he and other aldermen called for an additional budget allocation to hire 500 officers in 1985.

"The gang killing with Ben Wilson, that had something to do

with it," said Sheahan. "A hue and cry went up throughout the city about gangs and violence and crime. Then the emphasis, the whole budgetary process turned toward the police department," he said.

"Here was the mayor saying we're not going to hire any new policemen and we were saying you should hire not 500 new policemen but, in some cases, a thousand," Sheahan said.

"This Administration," he continued, "didn't realize how important the public safety question would be in the budgetary process. The gang thing was one thing but the plan was not to hire additional police officers to save the city money. Public safety was not their main concern."

The 500 new officers are supposed to be hired by the end of 1985 but due to the applicant-elimination process and the time it takes to assess candidates, the chances of realizing that hiring schedule remain in doubt. Said James O'Hern, manager of recruitment in the Chicago personnel division: "It takes us a

long time. We'll probably get about 30 to 35,000 applicants for police officer. We take applications in May or June, we give the written test in, say, July or August, it takes a while to go through them and set up the assessment center. Maybe by the first of the year we could get some recruits in the academy."

Currently, 70 recruits a month are being trained from those who were found eligible from the 1981 test. There are still 2,500 names on that list but the figure will diminish as the department performs new psychological screenings and new urinalysis tests to determine recent marijuana or cocaine use. Many applicants, because of the four-year wait, have found other jobs or have lost interest in the department, said Deputy Superintendent Dennis Nowicki.

The department was recently surprised to find that 25 percent of the 216 recruits given physical examinations failed due to traces of drugs showing up in urine samples.

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Mandatory in-service physicals sought for CPD in 1986

The Chicago Police Department is planning to give all officers in its "high stress" units physical exams this year in preparation for a mandatory, department-wide physical program that officials hope to implement in 1986.

The department's interest in routine physicals was spurred by the recent deaths of two officers who were believed to be in top health.

One officer died while playing basketball off-duty and the other after being stricken with chest pains subsequent to chasing a burglary suspect.

According to personnel director Joseph Beazley, physicals are currently given only to those officers transferred to a special unit, returning from medical leave or upon

promotion.

Beazley said many officers are afraid of taking physicals because of what might be found. Out of 537 officers given mandatory physicals last year, 31 showed traces of narcotics in their systems. These officers are targeted for dismissal.

Only 260 of the department's 12,000 officers took advantage of the free physicals voluntarily. "Probably the only way you can get a lot of people to participate is to make them [the physicals] compulsory," Beazley said.

A formalized schedule for the exams has not yet been set up. Currently, the department is considering giving officers over the age of 50 physicals

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Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — Fifteen Baltimore County high school students were arrested last month after a lengthy narcotics investigation using police cadets to infiltrate the school. Those arrested were charged with a total of 64 violations involving the use and distribution of hashish, cocaine, marijuana and a depressant called chlordiazepoxide.

Two Anne Arundel County narcotics detectives have been indicted by a grand jury on charges that they broke into a hotel room and stole \$1,000 from a man they suspected to be a narcotics dealer, but who turned out to be an undercover state trooper. The decision to call in a grand jury came under strong criticism by the county's criminal justice administrator, F.J. Zylwitis, who called the the prosecutor's investigation "reckless and unprofessional."

MASSACHUSETTS — The Smith & Wesson Company has begun devoting its corporate attention exclusively to the manufacture and marketing of handguns. A company spokesman said that Mace, leather goods, riot and emergency vehicle equipment and long guns will be discontinued although warranty and repairs will still be provided. Smith & Wesson will also continue to supply handcuffs, Identikit and Identikit-Print, as well as operate the S&W Academy and Armors School.

The chief spokesman for the Boston Police Department, Peter T. Woloschuk, will be leaving the department to become a consultant for the state's Criminal Justice Training Council. Woloschuk will develop brochures and help redesign police training programs for the council, which is part of the Massachusetts Department of Safety.

NEW JERSEY — More than 15,000 people performed over a million hours in community ser-

vice last year as penance for such crimes as driving under the influence or writing bad checks. Violators performed such tasks as exterminating rats, painting lines for the city parking authority in Camden, clerical work for the Red Cross and using their professional skills, in some cases, to write recycling plans and public relations work.

NEW YORK — At a ceremony held last month at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York City Police Officer Lillian Braxton was sworn in as president of the Policewomen's Endowment Association. City Council President Carol Bellamy led the installation of Braxton and other members of the PEA board, and said of the occasion, "I'm proud to be sworn in the officers of the PEA, an organization dedicated to insuring that all women get a fair chance in the department." Beginning this month the 64-year-old organization will be housed at John Jay.

A 14-year-old lawsuit that charged the New York City Police Department with illegal surveillance of political activity has been settled in Federal Court. The suit had contended that the department illegally tapped telephones, infiltrated organizations and kept them under surveillance. Under the terms of the agreement that settled the case, two police officials and a third officer to be appointed by the mayor will constitute an authority to review police intelligence operations involving political groups. Covert operations will be permitted only when an individual or group has engaged, planned or "threatened to engage" in a crime.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Convicted killer Nicholas Yarris, 23, has been apprehended in Florida, one month after escaping from two Chester County, Pa., sheriff's deputies at a service station. He was picked up by sheriff's deputies in Volusia

County and later identified as being wanted in Pennsylvania. Yarris, who is being held in a maximum-security jail, was convicted of raping and murdering 32-year-old Linda Craig in Delaware County, Pa.

A new report issued by the University of Florida says the state leads the 10 most populous states in crime rates. The data were included in a study entitled "Quality of Life in Florida vs. Other Populous States. The study's editor, Patrick Dyson, admitted that determining quality of life was difficult because conditions were very subjective. Still, the report said Florida chalked up a crime rate of 8,032 felonies and misdemeanors per 100,000 population. California came in second with 7,286 per 100,000. The other states surveyed were New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Former Woodruff Police Chief Tommy D. Jennings has pleaded guilty to charges of entering without breaking with intent to steal narcotics, obtaining drugs without a prescription, possession of Demerol with intent to distribute and possession of Demerol. He was given a one-year suspended sentence, five years probation and a \$3,000 fine. Jennings was arrested last December 23 after a two-year investigation into the disappearance of Demerol tablets from a Woodruff pharmacy. Jennings, who had been suspended the day he was arrested, resigned as police chief on February 27, a week before pleading guilty.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The Chicago Police Department reported an 8.45 percent decrease in major crimes in February, as compared to the same month 1984. Murder increased 6.7 percent and sexual assault increased by 32.6 percent, although department officials said the rise was "a paper increase," due to compliance with uniform crime reporting pro-

cedures. Burglary and auto theft led the decline, with decreases of 13.9 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively.

OHIO — Raids on four Cleveland homes have resulted in the toppling of what investigators say may be the largest, most lucrative cocaine ring ever to operate in northern Ohio. A Federal grand jury indicted 12 people on charges of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute, distribution of cocaine and the use of telephones to distribute cocaine. Investigators said the ring had been selling cocaine to a well-to-do clientele since at least the summer of 1981. Confiscated in the raids was \$439,381, much of it in small bills, according to investigators. Prosecutors are seeking forfeiture of all the assets of the defendants including a 1979 Rolls-Royce, two Mercedes Benzes, 15 fur coats and a \$17,183 money-market account.

The chief of detectives in the Cuyahoga County sheriff's office, Peter J. Becker, has been fired by Sheriff Gerald T. McFaul in a dispute over vacation time. Becker claims that since 1977 McFaul has had him sign, under duress, a document waiving two of his five weeks annual paid vacation. When Becker discovered recently that no other employee had waived vacation time, he confronted McFaul at a meeting and asked him for the 18 weeks of vacation he had waived. McFaul responded by firing Becker, who was scheduled to retire in May. Becker will be replaced by Cleveland police Capt. Edward P. Kovacic.

MISSOURI — Archie, Mo., Police Chief Thomas M. Lee has resigned in the wake of a controversy regarding his actions in shooting at a car driven by two teen-agers who ran several stop signs and led the chief on a six-mile chase. Lee said he was aiming at the tires, but the car, which was displayed on a trailer outside City Hall, showed two bullet holes in the back of the vehicle and a shattered rear window and windshield.

IOWA — A bill that would mandate the use of automobile seat belts is dead this session, according to State Rep. Jack Woods, chairman of the House Transportation Committee. There has been a push in some quarters for the mandatory seat belt law because General Motors is looking for a site for a new plant and a mandatory seat belt law might be a condition in locating the plant in Iowa. General Motors is said to favor the mandatory seat-belt law as a way of avoiding installing airbags.

Southwest

TEXAS — Convicted killer Stephen Peter Morin was executed by lethal injection last month for the murders of three women during a five-week shooting spree in 1981. Technicians searched for forty minutes for a vein to inject the lethal solution into Morin. The 37-year-old convict had a history of drug abuse. A Texas Department of Corrections spokesman said the problem will likely prompt the department to review procedures for administering lethal drugs when the condemned prisoner has a history of drug abuse.

COLORADO — Crime in the Denver suburb of Aurora jumped by 19 percent last year, with murder, rape and motor vehicle thefts topping the list. Murder increased by 44 percent, and rapes climbed by 46 percent. Police have tried to stem the flow of sexual assaults with rape prevention classes, but Aurora Police Chief Ben Blake said murder is one of those crimes police "can't really impact directly."

NEW MEXICO — Valencia County officials have agreed on a plan to better coordinate search efforts after a prison escape. An air raid siren will be installed near the two state prisons in Los Lunas to warn residents of escapes. The plan was sparked by the escape of five prisoners from the Central New Mexico Correctional Facility in January. It calls for prison officials to immediately notify the Valencia County Sheriff's Department and other police agencies when an escape occurs, and for roadblocks to be set up in the Belen-Los Lunas areas to search for escapees.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — An 18-month investigation by the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force has led to the arrest of two Peruvians accused of bringing 12 to 14 tons of cocaine into the United States annually. Augustin Fernando Maurtua, 26, and Jose Antonio Ledgard, 27, allegedly ran the network operation of cocaine distribution from northern San Diego and from Miami. U.S. Attorney Peter Nunez said the Peruvians were the "highest echelon of cocaine marketing in South America and Peru."

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Synthetic heroin is new West Coast peril

They're becoming known as "designer drugs," but they're far more than aspirin with the Gucci imprint. They're synthetic forms of heroin, one up to a 1,000 times as strong, and they're legal to boot.

The drugs appear to be the work of a mystery chemist on the West Coast who has chemists and authorities baffled with the synthetic drugs he has been producing since 1981.

"He's clearly a state-of-the-art chemist," said Gary Henderson, a pharmacologist at the University of California-Davis. Henderson said that the drugs are so potent

that an inexperienced chemist could kill himself.

The legality of the designer drugs stems from the fact that drug laws define controlled substances by their molecular structure. Thus it is conceivable for a chemist to skirt the law by altering the molecular make-up of a drug. By the time the drug is analyzed and steps are taken by drug enforcement agencies to outlaw it, the chemist can simply change its structure again.

There have been at least 85 deaths so far from the designer drugs, all in California except for one in Arizona and two in Oregon.

Officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration fear it is only a matter of time before the drugs break out of the West Coast and become a nationwide problem.

The drug that has chemists and enforcement officials most concerned is one known as fentanyl. It is used widely as an anesthetic in surgery but is otherwise illegal.

Fentanyl has the same effect as heroin or morphine but is much stronger. According to Henderson, the fentanyl samples he receives from the police are clean and cut to just the right potency for street sale. "Every time I get a

sample from the police, I think about this guy," he said. "I wonder what he's got in store for us; it's usually pretty interesting."

Investigators believe the drugs are the work of the same person because the combination of substances used to cut the fentanyl is always the same.

Only two variations of fentanyl have been outlawed. Pharmaceutical industry researchers have developed 210 different variations, none of which have ever reached the market, and hundreds more are said to be theoretically possible.

The mystery chemist is known to have produced 10 variations of the drug.

One variation, known as 3-methyl-fentanyl, is about 1,000 times stronger than heroin. According to Donald Cooper, a chemist who has been analyzing the drugs for the DEA in a Virginia laboratory, a smudge of 3-methyl-fentanyl on one fingertip is "enough to knock you down."

Cooper said there are indications that the phantom chemist

knows of the law enforcement effort being waged against him and is staying "one step ahead."

While other, older drugs such as LSD, amphetamines and PCP are made in clandestine labs from recipes in a veritable chemical cookbook, Henderson worries that an individual with an advanced knowledge of chemistry could figure out the recipes from available literature.

All the fentanyls with the exception of para-fluoro fentanyl, an invention of the mystery chemist, can be found in existing chemical literature.

The DEA is keeping a watchful eye on the recent development. "If this thing breaks out of the West Coast, we have to think what could happen," said Ronald Buzzeo, director of the DEA's office of diversion control.

Buzzeo said the DEA is looking for a way to control the drugs as a class, but scientists and lawyers do not think that is possible.

In order to control the fentanyls as a group, a law would have to be written quite broadly, but not so broadly that it is vague, according to

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Slipping Boston a Mickey:

Roache sworn in as new Hub PC

Forty days after being named interim police commissioner in Boston, Francis M. Roache was sworn in last month to serve the remaining two years of a statutory five-year term as the city's police commissioner.

And, keeping good a promise he made to streamline the department's command staff, Roache promptly moved to reduce command personnel by one-third. He also named four black and Hispanic officers to top-level command posts.

Former deputy superintendent Joseph C. Carter was promoted to superintendent and given command of the newly created Bureau of Neighborhood Services, which will include the Sexual Assault, Community Dis-

orders and Elderly Services Units.

Willis D. Saunders, a former detective, was promoted to deputy superintendent in charge of night command in Area B in Roxbury. Former sergeants Arthur W. Morgan Jr. and Joaquim A. Cesar were also promoted to deputy superintendent. Cesar is expected to be Roache's Hispanic liaison and Morgan will head the Intelligence Division.

According to City Hall sources, the number of deputy superintendents will be reduced from 17 to 12 — possibly 11 — while the North and South Zone commands, usually held by superintendents, may be eliminated.

Roache was selected by Mayor

Raymond L. Flynn, a childhood friend, to replace former Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan. Jordan retired after nine years in the top seat.

Flynn told the crowd of 1,000 at the swearing-in that Roache was picked as permanent police commissioner for his accomplishments over the past six weeks as interim commissioner — "what many of us would not be able to accomplish in a lifetime."

"He has restructured the command so it is very professional and very accountable, reducing it by one-third, and improving management while making it more representative of the city of Boston," Flynn said.

Roache is held in high regard by

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Mass killers, repeaters are target of new death-penalty legislation in Texas

Out of a discussion between a bailiff and a Texas Representative, a bill that would extend the death penalty to killers convicted of multiple slayings was born.

Rep. Tony Polumbo, D-Houston, designed the death penalty bill for mass murderers, serial killers and repeat murderers after a conversation he had with a bailiff. "A court bailiff called me about two years ago," said Polumbo, "and told me he was frustrated to see these people who kill and kill and kill again not even eligible for the death penalty if that is the only crime they have committed."

Agreeing with the bailiff's frustration, Polumbo did some research and became interested in the fact that Texas is not prepared for terrorists. "If a person plants a bomb in an airport and kills a hundred people, I think those people ought to be eligible for the death penalty."

Currently, the death penalty in Texas applies only to the murder of law enforcement officers or to murder committed in the course

of another crime, murder for hire, murder of prison employees and murder while escaping from prison.

These requirements have reportedly let several convicted mass murderers escape the death sentence, including Abdelkrim Belachheb, convicted of killing six people in a restaurant in Dallas last June.

"It [the bill] really isn't that unreasonable," said Polumbo. "We deal with three types of situations, the mass murderers who go around destroying people, the serial murderers like Henry Lee Lucas and then we deal with the repeat murderers. In other words, say you intentionally and knowingly cause the death of another individual at one time, the next time that you do that the first one will act as an enhancement up to the second one which will be counted as a murder eligible for the death penalty."

Rep. Ernestine Glossbrenner, D-Alice, was the only legislator to speak out against the bill. Glossbrenner urged the State House of Representatives to do

away with the death penalty altogether.

Glossbrenner said she does not believe that a killer behind bars is still a threat to society. She said she would not be able to execute a jailed criminal and would not ask a state employee to do it.

The new death penalty bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, has been proposed twice previously. A spokesman for House Speaker Gib Lewis, who had included the bill in his anti-crime package, attributed the overwhelming support the bill got this time around to personnel changes in the Legislature and to the Henry Lee Lucas case. The spokesman said that both the Belachheb case and the Lucas case exposed the holes in the current requirements for the death penalty.

The bill does not make the penalty mandatory, however. The prosecutor must still ask that it be invoked.

Polumbo foresees no problems in obtaining Gov. Mark White's signature on the bill. "This will be law in Texas," he said.

BJS study finds rapes underreported by half

Only about half of rape victims in the United States report the crime to authorities, due to frustration with the criminal justice system or fear of reprisal, according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics study.

The report, released March 24, estimated that in the 10 years through 1982, more than 1.5 million rapes or attempted rapes occurred. In 1983, the report stated, one out of every 600 women over the age of 12 was a victim.

The report was based on over 2.6 million interviews conducted by BJS.

The BJS research concludes that 81 percent of all rape victims are white. Based on proportion of the total population, however, black women are more likely to be raped than white women.

In spite of what the report said were dramatic changes in the public attitude and increased sensitivity on the part of the police, half of all victims refuse to come forward, viewing it as a personal matter or believing that nothing could be done by the criminal justice system.

The finding tends to confirm a 1978 Justice Department study that had stated that a prosecutor's questioning of a victim's credibility is a major factor in the dismissal of rape cases.

"Rape victims may also fear to come forward because they believe that even if their attacker is caught, convicted and sent to prison, the short time served is not worth the anguish the judicial process evokes," said Lois J. Her-

ington, Assistant Attorney General for justice assistance, research and statistics.

The potential for frustration with the system had also been noted in the 1978 report where it was revealed that only one out of every four rape complaints results in an arrest, and only one in sixty in a conviction.

Among the other findings in the new BJS research were that 70 percent of the victims were unmarried. In addition, the new report states, women are twice as likely to be raped by a stranger than by an acquaintance.

The new study also found that:

¶ Half the female victims reported a family income of less than \$10,000, and more than 90 percent reported income below \$25,000.

¶ Victims reported more than \$72 million in medical expenses related to the attacks from 1972 through 1983.

¶ An estimated 123,000 rapes over the 10-year period involved male victims.

¶ Rape accounts for 3 percent of all violent crime in the United States.

The study also showed that in instances where victims fought back against their assailants, they increased their chances of fending off the rapist but also increased their chances of being injured.

The 1978 study had found that 70 percent of victims, both in the home and in stranger-to-stranger contacts, took some measures to protect themselves.

People and Places

Back to the grind

A New York City police sergeant whose caffeine addiction forced him onto disability leave in 1976 was reinstated by a Manhattan judge last month, five years after he kicked his coffee habit.

Sgt. Joseph Mitlof, 43, was placed on disability nine years ago for "anxiety neuroses and depression." Mitlof suffered symptoms much like those of a heart attack, including the inability to concentrate, difficulty in breathing, nausea and pain in the arms and chest. The attacks occurred about six times a day.

Mitlof traced his symptoms to "caffeineism" after reading a magazine article in 1980. Once he stopped consuming his daily ration of 20 to 30 cups of coffee, as the magazine suggested, the symptoms ceased.

Seeking to regain his job, Mitlof was interviewed by a police department psychiatrist who found there "was no reason why he should not be able to function effectively and assume all the responsibilities demanded of a police officer," the court papers said.

In 1981, however, when Mitlof applied for reinstatement, he began a lengthy journey through what State Supreme Court Justice Arthur Blyn referred to as a "bureaucratic maze." In September 1982, the police department's medical board accepted and approved his request. The board's trustees, however, questioned the legality of such a move. In December 1983, Mitlof's request to rejoin the force was turned down after the Deputy Police Commissioner for Legal Matters concluded that "the medical board had not properly considered" the case.

Domino's delivers

A pizza delivery boy in Catonsville, Md., delivered some heavy blows to two assailants who tried to hold him up after work last month. A blow of a different kind was delivered to him, however, when he was fired from his job for fending off the would-be robbers.

John Gilson, 18, had just made his last delivery of the evening and was returning to his truck when he was approached by one of

the two men he had seen when he drove up.

According to Gilson, the man put a knife to his shoulder and said "Give me everything you have." Gilson then smacked the knife away and threw a punch at the would-be assailant, breaking his nose. When the other man approached, Gilson kicked him in the stomach.

"The one with the knife was reaching for the knife again. I backed away from the truck and I saw them both. I said, 'Come on,' and he just picked up the knife and ran away," Gilson said.

The Domino's Pizza chain, however, subsequently fired Gilson for violating a company policy requiring employees to cooperate with robbers. "What we're trying to do is prevent anyone from getting hurt," said Phil Breaaler, director of operations for six Domino's stores in the Baltimore area. "We, under no circumstances, don't want people to get hurt. Money can be replaced. People cannot."

Pizza deliverers in and around Baltimore have apparently been fair game for armed robbers over the past several months. In February, a delivery man was killed by his assailants in a confrontation over \$43.

Gilson learned of the company's no-resistance policy during his pre-employment training last year, but said it wasn't on his mind when the abortive stick-up occurred.

"I didn't know if they wanted my truck, my money or the pizza money. I didn't know what they wanted," Gilson said. "If I had given them everything, there's no guarantee that they're going to walk away."

The honors pile up

What do you give a police sergeant who has already won nearly every award his department can hand out, including the medal of valor, who is a distinguished revolver master and is the department's radiological defense instructor, specializing in nuclear hazards? Answer: a promotion.

Danhury, Conn., police Sgt. Andrew Jay Wooda Jr., the department's court liaison officer, was promoted to lieutenant on March 8 after finishing at the top of the recent lieutenant's test.

Wooda was sworn in as a lieutenant by Danbury Mayor James E.

Ex-warden planning a private prison

Two brothers, one a former warden of America's toughest prison and the other an entrepreneur, are making plans to build the nation's first, for-profit private penitentiary for protective custody inmates.

Charles Fenton, former warden of the Federal prison in Marion, Ill., where some of the nation's most dangerous prisoners are housed, and his brother Joe, are planning to build two private penitentiaries to house criminals who need special protection.

The Fentons believe they can make a profit as well as save taxpayer dollars by transferring some 1,300 inmates from overcrowded, underfunded government prisons to the private facilities in Idaho and Pennsylvania.

Although private jails and work-release programs already exist, the Fentons' will be the first high-security installation for inmates who need special protection behind bars. According to Joe Fenton, states can save anywhere from 25 to 40 percent by contracting out

confinement of their special custody inmates to the Fentons' facilities. Figures on the costs involved in housing a special custody inmate are not available but the national average housing cost for a regular inmate is approximately \$14,600 a year.

"As a private corporation, we can provide a tremendous saving to the states," said Joe. "We feel, bottom line, we can provide a service to inmates and to society that isn't being provided today."

The two 650-bed prisons will be built in Gooding, Idaho, and Beaver County, Pa. Although the brothers are not sure which will go into operation first, they are leaning toward Idaho. Through their company, Buckingham Security Ltd. of Lewisburg, Pa., the Fentons are planning to purchase and renovate an old tuberculosis hospital in Gooding. "Gooding wants it — many places wouldn't," said Jim Evana, manager of the Idaho Correction Department's prisoner work release in Boise. "I'm

sure Bel Air, Calif., wouldn't want it. In Gooding, they're looking at that \$5-million payroll per year, and workers paying taxes and buying goods."

The Fentons say they plan to house only special custody inmates in order to maximize profits. "They're very expensive," Evans explained. "They take so much extra attention, you have to have officers around every time they leave their cells."

According to the Fentons, about 7 percent of the nation's inmates need special protection, but they maintained that protective-custody inmates in private penitentiaries would not need as much special protection.

The Fentons said they decided to build the facilities because politics, government bureaucracies and committees make it virtually impossible for states to join together and operate a regional protective-custody facility.

Dyer following approval of the promotion by the city's Common Council. Police Chief Nelaon F. Macedo reassigned Woods to the department's uniform division.

Woods, 34, joined the force in March 1972 and was promoted to sergeant two and a half years ago.

A certified emergency medical technician, he holds a bachelor of science degree in criminal justice from Western Connecticut State University and is currently working toward a master's degree.

and then left when Bond asked him what he wanted. Identifying the man as Shelton from a CID wanted poster, Bond followed him out of the building and watched as the suspect reached into his pocket for what Bond suspected was a weapon. Bond stayed hidden but got a description of Shelton's vehicle and alerted military police and CID agents.

Shelton was apprehended by local police within 20 minutes. He was later convicted by a U.S. District Court and sentenced to 20 years hard labor.

Military readiness

Crime doesn't pay but being a good citizen sure does, to the tune of \$5,000 awarded to Army Staff Sgt. Fulton Bond for his part in identifying Jamea C. Shelton, convicted of raping two Fort Dix, N.J., women.

The \$5,000 reward was presented to Bond, a Chicago recruiter, by the U.S. Army's Criminal Investigation Command, sponsors of the reward program which they believe will expedite the crime-solving process and further action toward crime prevention.

"CID is willing to reward good citizenship," said Maj. Gen. Eugene R. Cromartie, commander of USACIDC. "We want to prove the old axiom, 'crime doesn't pay,' is true — and that being a good citizen does pay."

Bond was living in the bachelor's quarters at Fort Dix while stationed there when a man he didn't know entered his room

Wives' tale

Onca is not enough for former Utah police officer Royaton Potter, who is once again defending his right to be a police officer despite the fact that he has two wives.

Potter's case is currently being argued before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit. He is arguing that his religious freedom was violated when he was fired from the Murray City Police Department for practicing polygamy.

"Someone has decided...that polygamy is a bad thing for people," said Potter's attorney, Dennis Haslam. Haslam said that Potter's wives consented to the relationship. "Who is hurt by this, is the question. Who is hurt by this act?"

According to the 31-year-old Potter, polygamy is part of his Mormon religious beliefs. He ap-

pealed his 1982 firing but the suit was dismissed last April. Lawyers for the Federal Government and Murray City, a Salt Lake City suburb, argued that the news of Potter's multiple marriages had an adverse "community impact."

An attorney for Murray City, Allan Larson, maintains that Potter's polygamous practices not only violate Utah state law but his oath as a police officer.

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Publisher... John Collins
Editor... Peter Dodenhoff
Operations... Marie Rosen
Staff Writer... Jennifer Nialow
Subscriptions... Gerard Paulino

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Jonah Trichwasser.

State Correspondents: John Angell, Alaska; Gerald Fane, George Folkenes, Tom Gitchell, Joel Henderson, Ivar Paur, California; Walt Francis, Phillip Maimone, Hal Nees, Colorado; Martin Murphy, Florida; John Granfield, Georgia; Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan O. Harek, Ron Van Rualte, Illinois; Larry McCart, David Rathbone, Indiana; Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcara, Kentucky; Joseph Bunce Jr., Maryland; Anne Adams, James Lane, Massachusetts; Kenneth Griffin, Michigan; Robert Shockey, Missouri; Kenneth Bonusso, Nebraska; Hugh J.B. Cassidy, New York; Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker, Ohio; William Parker, Oklahoma; Jack Dowling, Robert Kotschauer, Pennsylvania; William J. Mathias, Larry McMicking, South Carolina; Michael Braswell, Tennessee; Steven Egger, Texas; Del Mortensen, Utah; Darrel Stephens, Virginia; Larry Fehr, Washington; Dan King, Wisconsin.

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What They Are Saying

"We wish the issues had not been raised. Why raise them? What useful purpose does it serve?"

Mayor Michael Boyle of Omaha, commenting on the prospect of the U.S. Department of Justice altering a 1980 police hiring plan. (1:1)

Why, when, where & how of computer crime

By Jack Bologna

The mystique that has developed around computers and information technologies typically evokes contradictory beliefs on the part of the public. One faction sees the technology as the emancipator of mankind from dull, routine and mundane work, and views computers as being as impervious to attack as bank vaults. Computers raise their fondest hopes for a better tomorrow.

The other faction sees computers as the "work of the devil," as instruments of human oppression, as Orwellian invaders of personal privacy. Computers raise their most paranoid fears.

Computers, however, are a cause for neither ecstatic joy nor for neurotic nightmares. They are simply a product of the times, a human necessity in today's rather complex business world.

In this era of distributed data processing (DDP) where thousands of computer users can gain access to a host computer and its data bases by way of remote terminals, control over computers has been decentralized, dispersed

and diffused. While the latter may not be a cause for general alarm, it does suggest that prudent management would require that some further steps be taken to protect and preserve the information assets of a firm. The computer is neither foolproof nor fraud-proof.

Another major concern is that the "black-box" mystique has led many people to feel that detecting fraud in a computerized accounting environment is impossible or at the very least improbable. That clearly is an incorrect notion. Fraud detection and prevention can be accomplished even in computerized accounting systems, if proper controls are designed into programs and if proper auditing procedures are used.

It is also necessary to dispel the notion that fraud by or through a computer requires some special talent, particularly in terms of programming skills. While programming frauds like "salami-slicing," "trap doors," "trojan horses" and "time bombs" may require such skills, the typical computer fraud that is reported —

most are not — is not a "throughput" (programming) fraud but an input fraud, in which false, fraudulent or fabricated data is entered into a computer. This technique is generally referred to as "data diddling" and can be accomplished by people with little or no knowledge of computer programming, such as data-entry clerks and terminal operators.

Accounting frauds most often begin with the creation of a fake debit, like a fabricated or raised vendor invoice, benefit or insurance claim, payroll claim, expense voucher or sales credit memo. That was as true in the manual era as it is today, and in that sense, not much has changed over the years. The form of the journal entry or input document is the main distinction — machine-made vs. hand-written.

A word or two about what we do know of computer fraud vs. what the mass public has assumed to be true might be in order. First, as noted earlier, the computer-crime phenomenon is not significantly different from what businesses experienced 30 years ago; only its

form has changed. There is also no conclusive evidence that the current incidence rate of insider-perpetrated, computer-related business crimes, like employee theft, fraud and embezzlement, is greater than it was in the past. But computerized accounting and information systems may be more vulnerable to outsider attack by way of electronic eavesdropping and other improper or illegal access attempts by computer "hackers," "phone phreaks," computer "time thieves" and "information pirates," or predatory competitors.

The why, when, where and how of computer-related crime can be summed up in a concept we call MOMMs:

- ¶ Motivations (why);
- ¶ Opportunities (when);
- ¶ Methods (where);
- ¶ Means (how).

The motivations for computer-related crimes, and perhaps most white-collar crimes, are in order of frequency, economic, egocentric, ideological and psychotic.

The economic motive for com-

puter crime is the easiest for laymen to understand. The criminal merely wants and takes something of value that belongs to another, or wants to enrich himself at the expense of another.

The egocentric motive involves a desire on the part of the culprit to prove or demonstrate that he is not a victim of technology but indeed has mastered it well enough to sabotage or compromise it. The damage or theft is not intended to enrich the culprit so much as it is to show off his or her technical prowess. Such criminals are often caught because they can't seem to restrain the temptation to openly boast about their accomplishment, as with perhaps the so-called "phone phreaks," who post their exploits on electronic bulletin boards, or Stanley Rifkin, who after effecting an illegal electronic funds transfer of \$10,000,000 from a Los Angeles bank, felt compelled to brag about it to a person who reported him to the FBI.

Ideologically-motivated computer criminals tend to be people

Continued on Page 7

FLETC turns out first group of trained data-crime investigators

By Carlton Fitzpatrick

More than 100 Federal, state and local investigators are now better equipped to investigate computer frauds and other data-processing crimes, thanks to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga.

The training center recently completed its first year of instruction in the area of data-processing investigation techniques, offering a series of two-week programs designed to acquaint the criminal investigator with the principles of investigation in a D/P environment.

About 90 percent of the investigators trained by the FLETC during 1984 were from various Federal agencies, with the remainder coming from state and local organizations.

The Computer Fraud/Data Processing Investigations Training Program (CF/DPITP) was initiated after the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency recommended in 1982 that this type of training should be developed and made available to Federal criminal investigators. The FLETC, a branch of the Treasury Department, was selected as the training site on the basis of its unique interagency nature and atmosphere and its commitment to quality training.

The actual development of the program was a cooperative effort among several agencies: FLETC; the Internal Revenue Service (Office of Inspection and Criminal Investigations Division); the Air Force Office of Special Investigations; the inspector general's offices of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Develop-

ment, and Labor; the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Department of the Treasury's Office of Electronic Systems and Information Technology (ESIT). Several other agencies also contributed to the development of the program in an advisory capacity.

The program was designed for the investigator who has responsibilities for data processing investigations, but who has had limited exposure to or involvement with computers. The first week of training focuses on the principles of data processing, with about 50 percent of the students' time spent in "hands-on" applications. The classroom setting is oriented toward file handling and manipulation in a real-time environment, rather than on programming.

A Data General minicomputer dedicated for training purposes is used by classroom applications, along with a Real-Time Disk Operating System (RDOS). RDOS was chosen because it exemplifies the nature of real-time systems without being overly complex.

The second week of the program is oriented toward investigative activities, building on the concepts developed during the first week. Some of the topics discussed are: documentation, investigative techniques, evidence and search warrants, relevant statutes, prosecution, computer matching guidelines and Electronic Funds Transfer Systems.

Although technically oriented, the program utilizes the strengths of four separate disciplines: professional trainers, computer specialists, criminal in-

vestigators and government attorneys/prosecutors. Among the instructional methodologies used are lecture/discussion, small group and dyadic discussion, role play, case studies, and video presentations. Each presentation of the program includes guest lecturers from any one of several Federal agencies. In the past, these have included representatives from the Department of Justice, the Office of the U.S. Attorney, the IRS Office of Inspection, the Department of Labor's Office of the Inspector General, Electronic Systems and Information Technology, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The training program is considered to be very intensive, with participants expected to spend some extra-curricular time on study, research and project development. Upon completion of the program the participant is able to become effectively involved in most D/P investigations, whether the computer is in a friendly or hostile environment.

Twelve more of these training programs are scheduled for 1985. Class size is limited to 16, and only experienced, journeyman investigators are eligible. Participants are expected to be actively involved with and understand the principles of economic crime investigation.

Tuition cost for the program is \$450. This includes all training materials, meals and lodging. Tuition does not include transportation expenses, although FLETC does provide transportation to and from nearby commercial transportation facilities.

Federal employees who wish



Electronic funds transfer systems — cash machines — are one of the latest targets for the computer criminal.

Wide World Photo

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DEA keeps an eye on new 'designer drugs'

Continued from Page 3
ding to Prof. Henderson.

Yet another group of designer drugs that acts like heroin actually causes Parkinson's Disease.

The drug, called methyl-phenyl-propionoxypiperidine — MPPP for short — was sold in California for a short time three years ago. Heroin addicts who used it experienced the same effects as would a victim of Parkinson's Disease who had been without medication. More than 70 people who had injected themselves with the synthetic heroin were turned into living statues. Their chances of recovery are said to be slim.

The situation came to the attention of authorities after a 42-year-old heroin user in California was brought to the hospital in a frozen state after injecting himself with MPPP.

According to Dr. William Langston, chairman of the neurology department at Valley Medical Center in Santa Clara, Calif., the symptoms exhibited by the user when he was brought into the hospital were quite dramatic. "He had completely frozen almost overnight," Langston said.

Langston then discovered that the user's girlfriend was in the same condition. For the past two weeks her family had been washing and feeding her three

times a day. "It was like having a store mannequin around the house," he said.

At first the doctors assumed that the patients being brought in with rigid, distorted faces were merely unconscious, until a man who was assumed to be unconscious moved his fingers enough to write, "I have no idea what is going on; I just can't move."

The doctors were baffled until a member of their medical team heard the story of two brothers who were shooting up heroin and froze. They would have starved to death if their mother had not come to visit them.

A police technician then called in with a story about a medical student who had become paralyzed after injecting himself with a drug he had synthesized in his own lab.

The student had mistakenly synthesized MPPP instead of meperidine, a derivative of the pain-killer Demerol.

After obtaining a sample of the drug from one of the frozen users brought into the hospital, the doctors confirmed it was MPPP.

MPPP attacks the same portion of the brain attacked by Parkinson's Disease. In an advanced case, Parkinson's can turn a person into a statue. Sometimes the rigidity has an "on-off" effect.

According to Langston, one MPPP patient was driving on Highway 1 when his car ran out of gas. He started walking along the highway but became totally frozen. Langston said the patient "couldn't even move his arm to wave for help. He stood there for two hours immobile while cars whizzed by. He finally turned on again and got help."

Approximately 300 people have been identified by Langston as MPPP users. Most are between 20 and 40 years old, and some, he said, are only now beginning to show the symptoms. In its severest form, Parkinson's Disease can be fatal.

According to Frank Sapienza, a chemist with the drug control division of the DEA, it has not fully

been determined as to whether there is just one mystery chemist or several.

Sapienza said that when large amounts of a substance are being produced and then cut down to microgram dosages, getting just the right potency level is difficult. The epidemic of overdoses on the West Coast is a result of this.

Chicago reverses trend with first trickle of new police recruits

Continued from Page 1

According to Joseph Beazley, director of police personnel, when recruits were given physical examinations two years ago, only 15 percent showed evidence of recent drug use. "I guess with the younger generation, drug use is a little more commonly accepted than it used to be," Beazley told the Chicago Tribune.

O'Hern, however, believes that the department has just gotten better at finding the drug traces.

Alderman Sheahan finds minority hiring quotas to be a much greater obstacle to hiring police officers than the dismissals due to drug use and criminal records. Currently, the new class

must be made up of one-third minority, black and Hispanic, one-third white male, which includes Orientals and Native Americans as well, and one-third females of any ethnic origin.

"Here in Chicago, we have had a minority quota for 10 years," Sheahan said. "The problem is we're not getting the best applicants."

Part of that problem, according to Sheahan, is that white men and females are scoring higher than minority men but are not being called up. "We have white males that have scored at 97 and above, females that have scored at 94,

male minorities at 87 and the problem is that when we run out of male minorities, these very good applicants won't be called. I don't know what we're going to do," he said.

Sheahan also said the police department has to wrestle with court-ordered promotional practices. "The problem there is that ordered promotions aren't fair either," Sheahan said, contending that less qualified people are being promoted over those who are more qualified. "What we are saying is don't make up for past discrimination by discriminating."

CPD may mandate physicals for all by 1986

Continued from Page 1

every year, those between 40 and 50 a physical every two years and the remainder, every three years.

The physicals would have to be contracted out, according to Beazley. "We have a large medical section, but when you have 12,000 sworn members and only 220 actual working days a year [for the section], we just couldn't do it now," he

told the Chicago Sun-Times.

"Even if we could schedule 10 physicals a day over and above what we're doing now, that would mean physicals for only 2,000 members of the force a year," Beazley said.

The proposal would have to meet the approval of the city budget office, the City Council and perhaps the Fraternal Order of Police, he said.

Maryland State Police under fire over bias in promotion practices

Continued from Page 1

Black Caucus to discuss the attorney general's report, which found the promotional practices prejudiced and unfair.

According to Corp. R. L. Caple of the Coalition of Black Maryland State Troopers, the highest rank that has been attained by a black officer in the State Police is second lieutenant.

Caple also cited instances where minority troopers were not taken off probation or given the usually automatic promotion to

trooper first class.

Supt. Travers attributed the failure of 31 out of 33 police candidates — all black — to complete their probation since 1979 to the poor academic preparation of a few and to the larger pool of more talented white applicants.

Travers, who was harshly criticized in the attorney general's report, has agreed to do away with the current promotional system and enlist outside help in establishing a new one.

The attorney general's report

found the current promotional practices of the State Police to have an "adverse impact" on blacks as a group. The current practice involves a numerical rating made up of 45 percent exam score and 55 percent evaluation score.

The report found no validation for that promotional system since the method was deemed to be an inaccurate determinant of potential success in a higher level job.

Travers has said he intends to incorporate suggestions made by the attorney general into the new promotional system that is devised. The new criteria suggested will take into account education, experience, training and length of time on the job. A candidate must have at least five months in grade and an officer must state whether he wishes to be promoted. A supervisory evaluation will be done by using the standard state evaluation form that is used with all other state employees.

After all these data have been accumulated, Travers will then look into the background and experience of the candidate using a system already in use that shows the officer's previous assignments. Promotions will then be made on all those factors.

In addition, the attorney general's office will work with the State Police in developing a "limited in scope" affirmative action program.

Boston's new PC starts making his presence felt

Continued from Page 3

black community leaders for his dedication to the Community Disorders Unit, which deals specifically with incidents of racial violence in the city. "Mickey and the minority community have a special relationship," said Rev. Bruce Wall of the Twelfth Baptist Church in Roxbury. "He responded. He cared."

Roache is also noted for his help in smoothing the way for the first black families to move into the Bunker Hill Housing Projects in 1984. He was called in to help plan a strategy for moving the families in peacefully. "That could've been a war out there," said Suffolk County first district attorney Paul Leary. "We were all pretty scared about it. We had these meetings — us, the attorney general and the U.S. attorney's

people and Mickey — and we said, you're the street guy, what do we do?"

"What he did was first to go out and do background reports on every known troublemaker so we could identify them; then he talked to all the deputy superintendents so they'd know how to handle it, he talked to community leaders, he even got the press to back off. The families moved in and that was that," said Leary.

Roache, 48, is a 16-year veteran of the department, who joined because he wanted a career and a steady job. He has an undergraduate degree and a master's from Boston State College, both earned in conjunction with a department program for officers who would attend school full-time during the day and work full-time at night.

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MOMMs gets the drop on computer criminals

Continued from Page 5

who feel that technology is oppressing them or society as a whole, and they seek revenge on their oppressors by committing terrorist actions against computer centers, corporate office buildings, or telecommunication networks. As a general rule, their political ideologies are at variance with those who are in power or the majority of people in their own society. Their act is tantamount to a strong statement of dissatisfaction with things as they are, or an act that they hope will draw media attention to their cause or beliefs.

Psychotic computer crimes may be the result of a distorted sense of reality, delusions of persecution, obsessions or compulsions, as in kleptomania. There have been very few, if any, reported incidents of computer abuse or computer related crimes where such a motive was offered in defense of a perpetrator.

Opportunity — the "when"

Opportunities for computer crimes, the "when" element in the MOMMs concept, arise because

internal accounting, audit and/or administrative controls are inadequate, and because the work and ethical environments of the firm are inadequate. For instance, standards, procedures and policies may be undocumented, ambivalent or contradictory, undue pressures for performance may be exacted by top management, or management role models may suggest that things like "cutting corners" by cheating customers and compromising on the quality of products are acceptable forms of behavior. In such an environment opportunities may abound.

Methods — the "where"

The methods for committing computer-related crimes, the "where" element in MOMMs, can be classified into: input scams, thruput scams and output scams. (We owe this classification system to Bob Jacobson, a well known and highly regarded computer security consultant in New York.)

Input scams involve the manipulation, alteration or

fabrication of data before or during their entry into a computer. Generically referred to as "data diddling," input scams are probably the most common computer-related crimes, and perhaps the easiest to prevent with effective supervision and controls, i.e., separation of duties, audit trails, control totals (batch totals, hash totals), redundancy checks, parity checks, limit checks and access controls (authorization limits and terminal access controls).

Thruput scams, on the other hand, require a knowledge of programming. Such colorful expressions as salami slicing, trojan horses, trap doors, time bombs and logic bombs have been used to describe these computer abuses. The publicly reported cases of such abuses are far fewer than the input scams mentioned above. If it is true that computer crimes, like most white-collar crimes, are economically motivated, then it stands to reason that the incident rate of thruput scams will be lower than

that of input scams and output scams, since the chief culprits of the latter two types of computer crimes are data-entry clerks and computer operators, who earn considerably less than programmers and analysts.

Output scams, such as theft of computer-generated reports and information files (customer mailing lists, R&D results, long-range plans, employee lists, secret formulas, etc.) seem to be increasing in this era of intense competition, particularly among high technology manufacturers.

Countermeasures

One way to detect thruput scams is to periodically run the current version of a program against an original or backup copy to determine whether any modifications or changes have been made. If the computer abuser has also modified the backup copy, however, it will be very difficult to determine that a program has been altered.

Input and output scams are the easiest to detect. Thruput scams, since they are taking place inside the "blackbox," may be difficult to detect, as they are less visible. (Good security controls are transparent — not visible to the naked eye. The abuser shouldn't know he is being monitored or observed.)

Other countermeasures would include:

¶ Data transmission security controls, including cryptographic transmission and storage of data to avoid interception and casual perusal of sensitive information, and the use of scramblers to garble the computer message being transmitted.

¶ Computer and terminal access controls, including: passwords (alpha or numeric); compartmentalization (restric-

ting users to only those files and programs which they are authorized to use); error lock-out (shutting down the terminals' power after successive incorrect attempts to log on); voiceprint recognition; fingerprint recognition; palm geometry; magnetic card access; automatic shut-off after a transmission is completed if the operator fails to sign off; time locks (no messages can be received or transmitted at the terminal after normal working hours); call backs (before user gains complete access, a phone call is made to the terminal site to verify the user's identity).

Access controls might also include the use of random personal information, by which a computer will not fully accept the user before posing and gaining answers to random personal history questions stored in its memory. For instance, the computer might ask the user, "What is your mother-in-law's maiden name or date of birth?" or "In what hospital was your oldest child born?" or "When will you celebrate your 25th wedding anniversary?" (Usually the personal information is the type that you would not carry in your wallet. This way if your wallet were stolen, the thief couldn't use the information it contains to impersonate you and gain access to a computer.)

Similarly, the computer system may require the use of a personal identification number (PIN), used in conjunction with a magnetic card that has a coded authorization. The user must present or insert both the card and the PIN number (a 4- or 5-digit number committed to memory) as proof of identity.

Still another trick is the use of

Continued on Page 13

Life in prison proving to be a seven-year stint for most cons

"Life in prison." Except for the death sentence, no other words sound quite so final and doom-ridden. But what do the words really mean? Nothing like they sound, in a vast majority of cases.

Actually, two-thirds of all

The BJS points out that there are great differences among the states in sentencing and parole practices, credit for good time in prison, and early release programs to relieve prison overcrowding. But in general, in every state prisoners who are given long sentences for serious crimes serve a smaller percentage of their terms than those convicted of lesser crimes. An auto thief probably will serve up to twice as large

a percentage of his sentence as a murderer. (Example: Suppose an auto thief gets a 24-month sentence but actually serves 20 months; he has served 83.3 percent of his sentence in prison. Now suppose a murderer is sentenced to 30 years but actually serves 15 years; he has done 50 percent of his term. In the states studied by BJS, those are typical situations.)

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Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

prisoners sentenced to life get out within seven years. A handful of them (6.8 percent) serve a year or less. Only about one in five "lifers" spends more than 10 years in prison.

Those findings are among the highlights of a couple of fascinating studies on prisoners and prisons conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). While all law enforcement officers and many laymen know that a prison sentence doesn't always mean what it seems to say, the reports will open the eyes of anyone naive enough to be surprised when mass murderer Charles Manson comes up for parole frequently. (Parole is always denied, to the applause of most citizens.)

On the average, BJS found, prisoners spend just over one-third of their sentences behind bars. The average murderer serves 31 percent of his term, while robbers do 44 percent and rapists 42 percent. Auto thieves get out after spending an average of 30 percent of their sentences in prison.

Flashback



1973: Come in, central

Two dispatchers, two complaint writers and a communications supervisor man the console of the brand new command and control center of the Huntington Beach, Calif., Police Department. When it was opened, the facility was said to be the world's fastest, most modern and most efficient communications system of its kind in the world.

Wide World Photo

Forum

'evelyn':

Expanding the NCIC's inaccurate system

By "evelyn"

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a proposal in place to enlarge the scope of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the bureau's computerized communications center network — the very network, FBI members have admitted, that often includes and disseminates inaccurate or incomplete criminal history information. Once information, flawed or otherwise, is entered into the system, it requires what amounts to an act of God to have it expunged.

Nonetheless, the FBI would now like its sphere of power expanded to include information (inaccurate or otherwise) about Americans who have not been officially charged with any crime, but who may be the associates of suspected criminals. Many innocent people would conceivably fit into such a classification, and as such the NCIC's files could eventually grow to include everyone in America.

Terry Dean Rogan, an unemployed part-time college student from Michigan, found himself caught in the web of the NCIC's "inaccurate or incomplete" information system. While visiting Detroit in January 1981, he lost his wallet contain-

ing his driver's license and other important pieces of identification. During the months of March and April 1982, two robberies and murders were committed in Los Angeles by a man who found and used Rogan's lost identification. In June, Los Angeles police placed a warrant for the arrest of the man they believed to be Terry Rogan into the computerized communications network which links approximately 64,000 Federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. In October of the same year, Terry Rogan and his girlfriend had a rip-roaring argument that led to his arrest. A routine computer check showed that he was wanted for two murders in Los Angeles. Police brought him to the Saginaw County, Mich., Jail, where he remained a prisoner for five days before a fingerprint check indicated that he was not the man wanted by the Los Angeles Police Department. Further checking showed that during the time one of the murders took place, Rogan was in a classroom in the Michigan school he attends. Rogan's whereabouts had been established for only one of the two murders. It is frightful to imagine what might have happened to this young student if there had not been a set of finger-

prints against which to compare his.

Los Angeles Police Department detectives Richard Crotsley and Lester Slack, after being informed of the error, refused to take responsibility for inserting a disclaimer or any corrective information into the NCIC warrant system and told Rogan that if he wanted to correct the situation he would have to contact his Congressman. Thus, the incorrect information remained accessible to 64,000 police agencies.

Rogan was subsequently arrested on three separate occasions in Michigan and once in Texas. Routine traffic checks precipitated each arrest. Each time, Rogan was detained at gunpoint, searched, handcuffed and transported to the nearest jail and held prisoner until local authorities established that he was not the man wanted for the Los Angeles murders. Terry Dean Rogan, represented by lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, has since filed suit in Federal District Court in Los Angeles against the City of Los Angeles and the two detectives.

A similar lawsuit is pending in a Federal Court in New Orleans. As a result, the New Orleans Police Department and a number of other local law-enforcement agencies have agreed to take a number of steps to insure the accuracy of records entered into the computers in their areas. Validating the accuracy of records is to be expected in any job. It is to be considered a mandatory basic requirement in performing a job that so critically affects the lives of others. No one was motivated to do his job properly; no one moved to make a concerted effort to remedy mistakes that menaced the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," until forced to do so. The pivotal force behind the move to correct the errors was an impending lawsuit, rather than what morally and responsibly was right and fair.

A study conducted some years ago for
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"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former reporter for a now defunct police newspaper.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

Sinister drug world

"There are big bucks involved in the international narcotics traffic, and the money attracts ruthless killers and corrupt officials. All these elements were apparently present in the kidnapping and brutal murder of an American drug agent and a Mexican pilot in Guadalajara, Mexico. American officials have expressed justifiable anger at the inept Mexican investigation of the kidnappings and the indications of some police corruption, at least at the lower levels. The escape of one prime suspect appeared to have been aided by some police officials at a time when other Mexican police were moving in to arrest him. The United States has major programs to assist the countries of origin in eradicating their illegal narcotic crops, but the results have been mixed at best. The magnitude of the problem is demonstrated by Mexico, where opium-pottery and marijuana crops increased last year despite crackdowns that included the largest narcotics raid in history. The problem is aggravated by the highly organized nature of the trafficking in Mexico and the corrupting influence of Mafia-like organizations on law enforcement and political figures. It was this sordid world of the international narcotics traffic that the slain American drug agent had penetrated at the cost of his life. The State Department's annual report on the narcotics trade indicated that various aid programs were effective in encouraging cooperation by source countries. These programs should be continued and expanded, and, where the problem is ignored, the threat of cutbacks in aid can be a useful tool. Only by concentrated efforts on many fronts can this deadly drug trade be brought under control."

— The Buffalo News
March 13, 1985

Where is Mexico's pride?

"The United States is rightly alarmed by evidence that drug traffickers are corrupting Mexico's law enforcement. Why are Mexican officials so reluctant to share that alarm? A decade ago, Mexico was the main source of marijuana and heroin consumed in this country. Commendably, it responded to U.S. pressure and help with an effective crop-eradication program. By 1981, Mexico's share of marijuana shipments to the U.S. had fallen to 4 percent. Its heroin share was down to 33 percent by 1983. But now Mexico's marijuana shipments have rebounded to 24 percent, while heroin shipments have crept back up to 37 percent. The reversal coincides with disturbing signs of official indifference. Though they might have been knocked off balance at first, Mexican drug dealers, whose wealth reaches into the hundreds of millions, have now found it easy enough to purchase protection. In addition, President de la Madrid may now be hesitating to move against political allies with possible ties to the illicit trade. And Mexican officialdom sees the whole effort as a big favor to the United States — less urgent now that relations with the Reagan Administration have cooled. Does a country so dependent on tourists from the United States really want a reputation for addiction, corruption and violence? Is its legitimate economy so weak that it must settle for one rooted in crime? Why does a Government properly proud of its standing in the hemisphere allow itself to be pushed around by drugs? Pride should dictate Mexico's cooperation with drug enforcement. So should self-interest."

— The New York Times
March 22, 1985

Letters

Thank you, boys. . .

To the editor:

I wanted to drop you a quick note to thank you for publishing in Law Enforcement News the transcript of our recent conversation.

I thought the published version accurately reflected my views on a number of important criminal justice issues and I thank you for allowing me to express those opinions to your readers.

I look forward to talking with you again soon.

ROBERT R. DEMPSEY
Commissioner

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Enough bad press

To the editor:

My office has subscribed to LEN for several years and views the publication both as an educational and informative police tool.

I must take exception to the photograph entitled "Freeze, Junior," which was printed on page 3 of the February 25, 1985, edition. This photograph, depicting four officers arresting an 11-year-old juvenile home escapee, serves no purpose. It tends to widen the public image gap already existent between the protectors and the protectees. I have been in law enforcement for 20 years and fully recognize that the scene depicted in the questionable photograph happens almost every day and is necessary to protect the arresting officer. The question is why should we publish a photograph of the distasteful scene. In dealing with juvenile problems, a move-reinforcing posture must be taken by the police, not a threatening one. The "junior" in the photograph is most likely deserving of everything he will get in the form of punishment, and will probably one day turn into a more hardened criminal. But to the people who view the photograph, he will be a young child being bullied by four policemen.

We in law enforcement get enough "bad press" without earning it. Let's not add to that problem with our own publications.

D. L. WEBB
Regional Director for Operations
Naval Investigative Service
New Orleans, La.

Where credit is due

To the editor:

Congratulations on your 200th issue. I have been a reader of yours for most of the past 10 years, and I am pleased with the quality of your publication; it provides a valuable service to the law enforcement community, and, in turn, to the community at large.

I would like to ask you one favor. Those of us with the King County, Wash., Department of Public Safety (a.k.a. King County Police, one of the few county police agencies that I am aware of in the country) would appreciate your crediting the Green River Task Force to the proper law enforcement agency. The Green River Task Force is and always has been a body of the King County Police, not the Seattle Police Department. The only connection SPD has with the GRTF is the assignment of a few officers to work with it. Captain Adamson is a King County Police Captain. Lieutenant Nolan (interview, February 11, 1985) is a King County Police lieutenant. In an otherwise creditable article, this error was surprising. I trust you will be able to correct this in a future issue.

Thanks for listening, and keep up the good work!

JACK BRUNTON
King County Department of
Public Safety
Kent, Wash.

(Our apologies to the men and women of the King County Police for the error. We stand corrected and suitably abashed. And thanks for the good wishes.)

James B. Meehan once jokingly told a contentious, hostile reporter, "I was born a chief." While Meehan exaggerated slightly — he left out more than three decades of police experience — the fact remains that for the past five and a half years, he has been chief of the ninth largest police department in the United States, the 3,800-member New York City Transit Police.

Of course, to be technical, Meehan was a chief before ever coming to the Transit Police. He had been serving as Chief of Personnel of the New York City Police Department — just a step away from the top uniformed post in the department — when he was tapped by Mayor Ed Koch to take over the reins of the transit force in September 1979. In accepting the assignment, for which he is still on leave from the NYPD, Meehan became the boss of his own metropolitan police department without ever having to leave his native Brooklyn.

At the time of Meehan's appointment, the Transit Police, like the city itself, was in the process of rebounding from the devastating fiscal crisis that had laid waste to manpower rolls and wreaked havoc with operating budgets in most city agencies. The transit force had lost nearly 1,000 officers to attrition during the

crisis, and it would be nearly a year before hiring resumed.

Despite the prospects facing him in the transit post, Meehan launched into his new job with élan, telling one reporter, "I don't think there are really any basic differences between the two police forces. We all deal with people — that's the basic ingredient in police work. The only difference is the environment."

Ah, the environment. The subway setting may be one that the most battle-hardened New York commuters learn to take in stride — more or less — but Meehan is quick to point out that the environment in the New York underground is a key factor in the morale of the Transit Police officer. Imagine working an eight-hour shift in a setting that's freezing in the winter, stifling in the summer, where the noise level exceeds 100 decibels, where the occasional filth and the graffiti-scarred trains make you long for a moment in the sun. It's more than enough to give one pause for thought.

And yet, despite the subway environment, despite the walkie-talkie systems that are admittedly substandard — some would say dangerous — and despite the fact that

the transit system is one of the most routinely vilified city agencies, Meehan says proudly that his officers do their job effectively and professionally. "With all their frustrations," notes the chief, "they go out every day and do a damn good job."

Statistics bear Meehan out on this point. Despite public fears, despite incidents like the one involving Bernhard Goetz last December, crime is not all that high in the subways, and it has been dropping for the past two years. The Transit Police record an average of 38 felonies a day, and make arrests in 40 percent of the cases. By any statistical measure, the subways are safer than the streets, particularly if you avoid the most dangerous stations. On the average, there is one murder for every 142 million subway trips, and one robbery for every 213,000 trips.

Certainly the volume of nuisance or quality-of-life offenses is enough to give a continuing impression that the subways are a vast underground jungle ruled by a variety of sociopathic predators and otherwise unfit for humankind. But the perception is greater than the reality, Meehan notes, and he is confident that in time this problem will be taken in check in the same professional fashion as the major crimes.

'Police work is pretty generally dealing with people, and any experience that you gain in one department or another can stand you in good stead in either one.'

James B. Meehan

Chief of the New York City Transit Police Department



Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhaff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: With three months now having passed since the actual shooting incident involving Bernhard Goetz, is it possible now to assess whether there is any indication of broader public resistance to crime as a consequence of that episode — and not necessarily just in terms of people packing guns, but things like screaming, punching, kicking and good Samaritan behavior?

MEEHAN: Well, as far as I'm concerned there's nothing that we can measure or nothing that we've seen that indicates that there's more or less people resisting crimes than we had before. You've always had a situation where some people do resist, other people do not. I've seen no evidence since the Goetz incident that people are willing to stand up perhaps more than they were before. And I think, as you know, there's a great risk in encouraging people to do that. We don't discourage people from standing up for their rights but we do kind of encourage them to certainly use good judgment. We

would not encourage somebody to go up against a person who has a dangerous weapon in order to try to save their money; that would be a mistake. If the circumstances appear that they could get some assistance then perhaps they should, but to go up against a guy with a dangerous weapon doesn't make any sense.

LEN: How about in terms of the more extreme form of crime-resistance: more people carrying guns, legal or otherwise. Do you see any potential for increase in that?

MEEHAN: I always think there's a potential in this town for people to carry guns to and for the express purpose of defending themselves and we, the law enforcement community, have had a number of incidents of people who carry guns, apparently for the purpose of self-protection. We've had a number of storekeepers who end up shooting stick-up men and they have illegal guns. We have livery drivers that have been stuck up and ended up defending themselves with illegal guns. I believe there are a number of people in this town who do carry weapons, unfortunately, because they think they need them and they're carrying them illegally. I don't

know and I can't say whether there is any more of that lately. We arrest an average of about four people a week in the subway system with an illegal gun. I can't say if they're carrying it for protection; I think some of them may be criminals carrying them for another purpose.

LEN: Is that arrest usually incidental to an arrest for another crime?

MEEHAN: Yes, most of the time it's incidental to an arrest of some kind or taking somebody into custody for some minor offense like fare evasion. Occasionally it's the police officer who sees something that may indicate that there is a weapon being carried. But the highest percentage is as a result of some other incident that has occurred.

LEN: How about in terms of the overall system itself? What chance is there that the Goetz incident and its repercussions may crystallize public attention and focus it on the transit system in order to realize long-

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'The final barometer of morale is performance. The transit cops, with all of their frustrations, go out every single day and do a damn good job.'

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term meaningful improvements in the public safety aspect of the system?

MEEHAN: It certainly has crystallized public attention on the subway system, no doubt about that. Whether it has the potential for resulting in long-term security improvements, time can only tell. Already the Mayor has given us an overtime program, and in some ways I think that's a reaction to the fact that so much attention was paid to subway crime. The early results of that program are very encouraging. We have a \$2-million program which provides for 340 additional police officers every day, 170 city police and 170 transit police. It's been in effect since early February and felony crime is down 22 percent. Robberies were down 28 percent.

LEN: In an interview we did recently with transit police union president William McKechnie, he said that when the furor over Goetz dies down, "the status quo will prevail." How accurate a forecast would you say that is, or is that simply a case of feeling defeated, of the system saying nothing can be done?

MEEHAN: I'm not sure what that means, what the status quo means. We averaged in 1984, over the course of 366 days, 38 felonies a day. That's certainly more than anyone would like to see but it's not an inordinate number of crimes. That number can be reduced and we've had three months in a row where crime has been down. We think the potential for crime to continue to go down is real. Crime is down, really, since 1981; that was probably the highest year in terms of crime on the subway system, and 1982 had the same number of crimes as in 1981. In 1983, there were some significant increases in manpower, and we were able to restore the nighttime train patrols from eight o'clock at night till two in the morning. And in 1983 we had an 11 percent reduction in felonies and a 17 percent reduction in robberies. In 1984 there was a 3 percent increase in felonies but it's still significantly below where we were in 1981. So far, for the first two months of this year, crime has been down substantially. So I'm optimistic. What I'm trying to get to you is not a song of praise for what we're doing, but I am optimistic that it can get better. I think even McKechnie would agree. His theme is usually that police officers make it better, and I tend to agree with that.

LEN: As you mentioned, recent reports have indicated that crime in the subway is down, and some reports have gone a step further to point out that the crime situation in the subways is not really as bad as it is on the streets in terms of felonies per capita. Yet the public remains fearful about safety in the system. As far as you can tell, how much does perception outstrip the reality of the situation in this case and, by extension, what can be done to address the perception problem?

MEEHAN: The perception of crime on the subway is certainly greater than the reality. I believe that. I think part of the perception has to do with seeing anti-social conduct go on in the subway: people not paying the fare, people smoking cigarettes, people smoking marijuana, etc. All of that tends to reinforce what some people think are conditions that shouldn't occur. The fact that you have so much graffiti all over the system also reinforces that.

But I also have a belief that the public demands a

greater level of security in the subways than they demand on the street. They are demanding a level of security in the subway system that they feel will make them safe. I think they feel they should be safe in the subway because they need the subway; it's a very important link in their lives, and 3.4 million people use it every day. Also there is a sense that if you feel threatened in the street you could turn, perhaps, and go the other way; you are free to maneuver a little bit better. When you're down in the system and you're in a train and the train isn't moving or you're on a platform and you're threatened, you feel that you're trapped there. All of that tends to increase the public's perception of crime. The crime is still there and it's real and we would like to see it be less than what it is.

LEN: What you're saying about graffiti and anti-social conduct in the train seems to appeal to James Q. Wilson's "Broken Windows" thesis, in which environment and quality of life play considerable and direct roles in spawning crime. Do you see any credence to that in terms of the subway system?

MEEHAN: Well, I think what he was saying was that the problem kind of begins with the first broken window in the neighborhood. If you don't combat that, it then proliferates at a greater rate. I think Professor Wilson is correct in that theory, although I don't know that it's so easy to lay blame and say, "Okay, when we didn't fix the window we were remiss." There may be many reasons why we didn't get to that at a particular time. The emphasis in New York City and in the subways over the last several years has been on the serious crime, or the violent crime. Right now, the police commissioner has a sense that he has the resources to deal adequately with the street crime and also to begin dealing with the quality-of-life crimes, and I think he's right in that regard. It's something whose time has come. We're also attempting to do that, and have a measure in attacking the graffiti, but you can't just attack graffiti by arresting people. If you arrest them you'll deter some, but you're not really solving the problem. The solution to the problem is what [Transit Authority president] Dave Gunn is attempting, and that is to clean the trains and keep them clean. He has succeeded thus far, and we've been part of that endeavor, assigning police officers to the cleaned-up trains. There are 650 trains running every day that are graffiti-free, so that is a start. That's about 10 percent of the fleet, and hopefully it'll get better. But it's going to be a tough battle. So we're trying to

'The perception of crime on the subway is certainly greater than the reality. But the crime is there and we'd like it to be less than what it is.'

fix the windows, but it's going to take some time. We've let a lot of windows get broken in the past few years.

LEN: Until such time as the windows are all repaired, do you get any sense that the Transit Police are akin to the Dutch boy with his finger in the dike, trying to hold back the tide?

MEEHAN: We would be in that position if we were trying to combat graffiti without a clean train program. I don't think it's quite the same now. I think that we have a better chance to overcome the graffiti problem as we see more trains getting clean. Plus I think there's a morale factor, too, that goes into it. The cops can see something resulting from their efforts, the same as the Transit Authority people. When you have a train that is clean, and when the cops can see that some of these efforts are leading to a kind of reclaiming of the system, that has its own boost in morale.

LEN: Apart from the role of the subway environment in officer morale — or the lack thereof — are there other contributing factors still at work in that problem, such as the equipment problems that came up last year, or public attitudes toward the system and its police?

MEEHAN: Certainly the issues you raise, like the equipment problem, we would like a radio system that works better than it does. That's something that concerns the police officer when he goes out and does his job every day. The environment of the subways is not the most pleasant place to have to function, and as sometimes as the only visible symbol of the Authority, he gets some of the abuse for the system's breakdowns. But the transit cops deal on a daily basis with thousands

and thousands of people, and they're very good at it. That may sound self-serving, and I'm not going to take credit for that. I get a large number of letters praising them. They have to be good at it. You can stand downstairs as a uniformed police officer at Grand Central or any of the major stations and you get badgered with questions on the average of one every 10 seconds. They just learn to accommodate the public and deal with the public.

I'm kind of old-fashioned. I've been a police officer for a long, long time, and I've seen police officers that complain, bitch and moan and decry their state in life, and yet they go out and they work like hell every day. I think the final barometer with respect to morale is performance and how much work they do and whether they do it with enthusiasm and willingness, and that's been my experience. The transit cops, with all of their frustrations, go out every single day and do a damn good job. Last year they issued some 400,000 summonses and made some 25,000 arrests, and I think that shows an activity level or performance level that's the equal of anybody's.

LEN: How close are you now to resolving the equipment problem, specifically the radio problems?

MEEHAN: We're spending some \$25 million to improve the Transit Police radio system, and it's within about three or four months of completion. We think that's going to be a substantive improvement over the system we have currently. In the last six months, in a cooperative effort with the New York City Police Department, we have issued city police radios to all of our officers who work above ground. Ironically, one of the areas where we had a great deal of difficulty was not particularly below ground, where you might be able to understand difficulties in communication, but above ground, for a number of different reasons. There weren't as many repeater stations as we needed, and some of the copper structures tended to impede the signal. But we've just about overcome that with the use of the city police radios. We have a fair number of our people now that are carrying them. It adds another layer in the communications system, but we have been monitoring it very closely and it works effectively. So the majority of our people that are working in the above-ground stations — and 40 percent of our stations are above ground — are carrying city police radios, which are working effectively. So there has been a good deal done to resolve the problem, but it's not beaten yet.

LEN: Going back to the issue of transit crime generally, when reports come out sizing up the crime situation — particularly negative reports — the official response very often is to add more uniformed cops to the system, presumably for visibility's sake. Yet, conversely, the Transit Police union usually calls for more cops in plainclothes, presumably for invisibility's sake, to keep the offenders guessing. How would you weigh that kind of argument?

MEEHAN: One of the dilemmas that a police commander has to deal with is what is the appropriate mix of plainclothes and uniformed police officers to accomplish the mission. I've had "experts" that say more plainclothes, and there are other "experts," equally as expert, that say less plainclothes and more uniformed people. And I consider myself an expert — I'm not an expert in too many things, but I think I have some experience in this business. About 20 percent of our people operate in plainclothes, and the remainder operate in uniform. That's not a number that's written in stone; we adjust it from time to time, and the individual commanders have the flexibility to put people into plainclothes if they feel there's a particular need for it. They can do that at any given time on an emergency basis. They have the right to decrease the plainclothes people at any time, and if they're going to increase the mix of plainclothes, we usually like to know about it so that we can sign off on it. But I think, based on the way we've been addressing the crime problem, that the mix we have right now is the appropriate one.

LEN: Going back for a moment to the Goetz episode, the president of the Citizens Crime Commission, Thomas Reppetto, suggested that the incident has the potential

Interview: Transit Chief James Meehan

for bringing about the oft-suggested consolidation of the three major police departments in the city. Any chance of that happening soon, as you see it?

MEEHAN: I think there is. Right now the Mayor has commissioned Kenneth Conboy, the coordinator of criminal justice, to study the matter once again, and whatever his decision is, the Mayor has indicated he will support it. So if Conboy recommends merger, then the Mayor will move in that direction. The matter has been discussed and studied on many, many occasions over the years, but this is probably a more real attempt than any of the previous ones. Whether it will come about or not, I won't predict, and I can't even predict what Conboy is going to recommend.

LEN: Are there any bureaucratic obstacles that would tend to weigh heavily against some sort of agency merger?

MEEHAN: Well, without taking a position, I think there are many problems that would have to be ironed out if a merger were to go forward, but I don't believe any of them are insurmountable.

LEN: Conversely, do you see any significant benefits to be realized from a consolidation?

MEEHAN: It would depend on how it's done. After it's worked out, then you'd have to look at the advantages weighed against the disadvantages. You'd have to study exactly how the proposal was to work, and I don't know that you can do that. I think that there is an advantage — again, without taking a position — and that would be in opening up a larger variety of experiences to transit policemen. As it is right now, because of the nature of the work that we do, there isn't the variety of experience that the New York City police officer may or may not get.

LEN: You currently report in some instances to the heads of the Transit Authority and in some cases to the police commissioner. Could you describe some of the distinctions in how you report to whom?

MEEHAN: Well, pretty much we define it as I report in police matters to the police commissioner and in policy matters to the president of the Authority. I've been doing that since I came here five and a half years ago, and it has worked reasonably well. I've worked hard at trying to make certain that there were no problems, and up to this point there have been no problems that could not be resolved. Everybody that's been involved with it has been pretty reasonable, and everybody is primarily interested in attacking the crime problem, and doing that in the most effective way possible. And they've given me a fair degree of autonomy in running the system.

LEN: Are there any complications that this split accountability may present?

MEEHAN: Not really. I can't honestly say that there have been, frankly, many serious complications. Sometimes it's hard to define where police matters end and policy begins, but we try to keep everybody informed of what's happening.

LEN: Looking at the fact that the vast majority of your career was spent with the New York City Police Department, reaching the three-star chief level, does that fact perhaps ever simplify matters in terms of your having added insights into the upper reaches of the NYPD bureaucracy, particularly when you have to deal with the police commissioner?

MEEHAN: Oh absolutely, I think that's true. I think the fact that I grew up in the city police system certainly made it easier for me to deal with the police commissioner than perhaps somebody who was required to do it and who had grown up in this department. Of course, someone here would probably say you need experience in the Transit Police to be able to understand the problems and be able to operate a Transit Police department. I don't accept that, frankly. I think police work is pretty generally the same. The location of where you do the work may change, but police work is pretty generally dealing with people, and any experience that you gain in one department or another can stand you in good stead

'I find it rewarding, and I kind of like my job. Of course, there are days when I ask myself why the hell did I ever come here.'



In 1978, as the NYPD's Chief of Patrol, Meehan (c.) is joined by First Deputy Commissioner Joseph Hoffman (l.) and Commissioner Robert McGuire.

in either one of them. And essentially, the chief is a manager who has to manage his resources to accomplish the mission.

LEN: How much of the experience from the NYPD was, in fact, directly transferable over to the Transit Police? Was there anything in the way of "conventional wisdom" that you might have had to scrap in making the transition?

MEEHAN: None that I can think of. I was Chief of Personnel when I came over here, so I had that background and experience in personnel issues, and prior to that I had been Chief of Patrol. Obviously I had to learn the way in which this department functions, the way in which it attacks its problems. If I didn't understand why they did certain things a certain way, I had to learn why and then either agree or disagree. I've always tried to do that no matter where I go. I come in, learn, study, and then, based on whatever experience I had elsewhere and whatever I brought to the job, changed the things that I felt needed changing.

LEN: Are you a quick read, or a quick study?

MEEHAN: I would like to think that I am [laughs]. I guess that's a question for other people to answer.

I've always felt that one of the best assets that any policeman can ever have is good common sense. That's been the great strength of the police in this city. They have tremendous common sense, the cops in the radio car, the cops down on the subway platforms and the trains, and they bring that common sense to the solution of the particular problem that they're dealing with. Not every single cop has it, but the majority of the New York cops do. And I'd like to think that that's what you bring to the top level of the department also: common sense, plus whatever experience you gather along the way.

LEN: You've now been chief here for some five and a half years, which far outstrips the national average for police executives. Any thoughts as to what might be contributing to this kind of longevity?

MEEHAN: I don't know. Maybe I've been fortunate. I used to say when I was in the Police Department, you can work hard and you can be honest and you can do the job as best you can, but there's also got to be a little bit of luck somewhere along the line.

LEN: I presume that you've been given the necessary votes of confidence from the right people to suggest that you're going to be the chief here for some time yet to come, perhaps to realize long-term goals you may have.

MEEHAN: I sure hope so.

LEN: What kind of long-term goals are you looking at?

MEEHAN: The primary thing, the continuing goal has got to be to reduce subway crime and to reduce the

violent crime, particularly the robberies. The robberies are predictable and that's the crime where the objective would be to eliminate them, frankly, if you could, or at least bring them to an irreducible minimum. Hopefully, we would like also to have an impact on the environment, which would be to continue supporting the anti-graffiti program that the Authority has.

There are other real problems that we have to deal with. Fare evasion is an enormous problem; it costs the Authority a significant amount of money every year, and any impact we could have to increase the revenue of the Authority and make it a more viable operation than it is now is worth our attention. Vandalism is also an enormous problem. It's a lot less than it was when we started the Vandal Squad a couple of years ago, but it's still a real problem. And also, what's very real although I'm just not certain what's the best way to go about this, is the whole idea of reducing some of this perception of the place being terribly crime-ridden.

LEN: Discussions of transit crime usually seem to focus on crime in the subways, but the system also includes thousands of buses and miles of routes. Does the vast majority of the crime in fact occur in the subways?

MEEHAN: That's correct. But primarily the Transit Police was created to police the subway system. It was never intended that we would police the above-ground bus system. That was considered to be the responsibility of the NYPD.

We have a very small bus unit that concentrates on particular problem areas, primarily to assist the drivers if they have difficulty in a certain area. But bus crime is very low. There's been an increase over the last few years of pocket-picking on buses, but the crime of robbery, that kind of confrontational crime, is really very small. We average about 2.2 million bus passengers every day, and there's as many as 3,000 buses on the street at the height of the rush hour, but we average about a robbery every three days. That's quite low.

But we are primarily responsible for the subways, and it would diminish the investment by getting more involved in buses. That would be counterproductive.

LEN: I'd imagine that at times this job, like many in policing, can be seen as a rather thankless one. Given that, what might you be most thankful for in this job?

MEEHAN: It's a tough job, no question about it. I believe you can reduce subway crime, but whether you can ever convince people that you're doing the most effective job you can, sometimes that sort of escapes you.

But I find it rewarding. I feel I've accomplished something since I've been here — with the help of a lot of other people, frankly. We have made inroads into the problem, and I think continuing inroads will be made into the problem. So from that point of view I think there's a sense of self-satisfaction that there's been some accomplishments made, and I kind of like my job. Of course, there are days when I ask myself why the hell did I ever come here.

Study says coke use spreads 'like wildfire'

Cocaine, once a status drug for affluent big-city dwellers in their 30's, then used primarily by white, middle-class professionals, has become the people's choice, according to a new study.

Dr. Arnold M. Washton, researcher director for a national cocaine counseling hotline, noted that cocaine use has spread "like wildfire." This is due, he contended, to a more sophisticated distribution network, lower

prices and the impulse to imitate trendsetters.

According to Washton, cocaine has seeped into almost every segment of society.

A survey of 2,000 randomly selected callers to the hotline 1-800-COCAINE showed that cocaine has moved away from a leisure drug and has become the drug of choice for the working class. Washton has spoken to people on farms, in lumber camps and

on auto assembly lines and said "people are using it on the job."

Dr. Mark Gold, founder of the cocaine hotline at Fair Oaks Hospital in New Jersey, compared the results of the recent study with those of a similar study done in 1983. Said Gold, calls from states such as Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina are currently making up as much as 23 percent of the calls

received. "In our 1983 survey," he noted in contrast, "New York City and Los Angeles alone accounted for nearly half the calls to the helpline."

The recent survey also showed that the profile of the typical cocaine user has changed in the last year and a half. While in 1983, most callers were white men in their early 30's, college educated and making over \$25,000 a year, today the average user is a middle-income earner of either sex, 28 years old and likely to be living anywhere in the country.

Cocaine is now less expensive to buy than in 1983. A gram in 1983 reportedly cost \$125, as opposed to \$70 in 1985. During this same

period, the average cocaine use has grown from four to five grams weekly in 1983 to six or seven grams a week.

Cocaine has become more easily available, according to researchers, because of more sophisticated network distribution involving users who hold down "respectable" jobs but deal cocaine on the side to pay for their habits.

Gold maintains that cocaine abuse will only go down when enough people suffer the "most negative effects of the drug." He said many early cocaine users quit after realizing the dangerous and addictive qualities of the drug.

Burden's Beat: BJS finds that life in prison is not what it seems

Continued from Page 7

Why? BJS explains: "Several factors may contribute to this phenomenon. In many states the accumulation of good time credit by a prisoner is not a linear process; a given amount of good behavior will take substantially more time off a long sentence than a short one. In the case of a very long sentence... release on parole, even after many years of imprisonment, is likely to occur after a relatively small percentage of the sentence has been served. In some states, a minimum amount of time must be served before release can be considered; a less serious crime may result in a sentence that is not much longer than this statutory minimum amount."

In the face of growing public demand for tougher sentencing of violent and career criminals, it would seem that sentences should be getting longer on the average, but this may not be true. BJS found that from 1926 through 1981, the median sentence of those entering prison ranged from 63 to 68 months. Beginning with Maine in 1976, several states moved toward determinate sentencing, and the result has

been a decline in sentence length. By 1981, the median sentence of those entering prison had dropped to 53 months. The percentage of time actually served, though, may be increasing. BJS reports:

"During the past few years, many states have made sweeping changes in the laws affecting sentence lengths, judicial discretion, parole policies, and other provisions for the release of prisoners. As a result, the amounts of time served in prison are likely to change quite appreciably in the near future."

One thing is certain. A lot more people are going to prison. Back in 1926, only 5.8 of every 10,000 adults per year went to prison. By 1945, the last year of World War II, the rate had dropped to 4 per 10,000. That low figure gradually rose through the years, and by 1981, 9 of every 10,000 adults per year were committed to prison.

Department of Innovative Thinking: Where can you find a police officer who works without pay, never complains, never takes a coffee break or leaves his post? Answer: your local department store.

Chief Howard Shaw of the Denver, N.J., police used such a paragon during the most recent Christmas and New Year's holidays. The "officer" was a store-window mannequin in police uniform. He was stationed in a patrol car at the busy interchange of Interstate 80 and U.S. Route 46 in Denver.

"People get the idea that there's a policeman there, and they pay attention to what they're supposed to be doing," Shaw said. Sometimes real officers park at the interchange, so local motorists can never be quite sure whether the officer at the wheel is the real thing.

"Besides," said the chief, "when you put sunglasses on the mannequin, he looks real. Some people even walk up to the car to ask for directions."

That's one smart dummy.

(Orduway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood, NJ 07675.)

Forum: The FBI's plans for the NCIC system

Continued from Page 8

the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded that one out of every five warrant records in the NCIC file was inaccurate. Clearly, the careless handling of the average citizen's potential destiny has reached epidemic proportions. The FBI's proposed expansion of its criminal-information system bears serious scrutiny before statutes are put in place and precedents are set. We have the right to expect that the sloppy handling of information, which can lead to ruined futures and tortured lives, will be severely called to task. The slovenly, irresponsible attitudes exhibited in safeguarding the sanctity of American citizens fits the category of criminal neglect.

No responsible citizen from either the public or private sector has the right to be a mute, sideline observer. Prudence acknowledges that our money be spent on correcting the existing chaos instead of entertaining thoughts of expanding the system that the FBI has thus far failed to maintain properly.

Intrusions by computers into all segments of life raises social and political questions, and demands caution unparalleled in human history. The awesome power structure of the FBI governed by the bent of J. Edgar Hoover's ego spawned a subculture that embraced an anti-constitutional brand of morality—a "nothing is private" ethic. Indefatigable in gathering facts, Mr. Hoover monitored and kept detailed records on the amours of political figures. Assuming that the uptight, upright Iron Man of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not the king of kink (although numerous rumors about his personal life have cropped up following his death), it might be theorized that the fruit of Hoover's overzealous Big Brotherly eye was intended for mental blackmail during soulful talks with politicians.

Hoover's FBI demonstrated that government permutations

proliferate under conditions made fertile by complacency. The regime under Hoover smacked of totalitarianism, struggling for growth, ignoring the tenets of American democracy. Left unchecked, every government agency can manage to find its way clear to legitimize growth far beyond constitutional limits. Governments derive coercive authority when those who are governed neglect to take long-range views of the gusts of popular passion emanating from central government.

Freedom doesn't "just happen to" disintegrate. Lying almost imperceptibly just below democracy's surface is the concealed malignancy of human nature—the drive to obtain power. The Federal Bureau of Investigation cannot properly perform its most elementary, vital duty of record keeping. A myriad of hapless victims hasn't prevented the bureau from displaying arrogance by proposing the further expansion of its powers and of its admittedly inaccurate communications system.

Through some convoluted rationale, American citizens have developed a habit of passively indulging the Government's tendency to gather power for itself, and at the same time paying Government a salary to do it.

The first business of American Government is to protect its citizens and safeguard their freedoms and constitutional form of government. Paramount to performance is the American people, aware of their rights, demanding that those duties be enforced. If the Constitution is to continue to be law of American society, then American society must help the Constitution to survive. Those in government are supposed to hear and carry out the wishes of the American public. They are not supposed to be hiding behind closed doors, quietly setting policies that grant themselves more and more power. It is fact, not folklore: public officials are servants, not masters, of the American will.

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Cutting 'salami slicers' down to size

Continued from Page 7

personal signature recognition. After logging on, the terminal operator writes his or her name, with a light pen and the computer matches that signature with an authentic sample stored in its memory.

The "who" element

Our MOMMs formulation, as indicated above, addresses the why, when, where and how aspects of computer related crime. It's now time to look at the question of "who."

Because computer technology is relatively new, one might logically assume that computer criminals tend to be young, since our youth has grown up with that technology. Many authorities in computer crime suggest exactly that conclusion, by describing the

"typical" computer thief as young, well educated, bright, adventuresome and self-confident

Demographically, those descriptors would include at least half the population of the U.S. today, if age 35 were the dividing line. Yet, except for the so-called "phone phreaks" and "computer hackers," whose forte seems to be harrassing Ma Bell or cracking into college and network computer systems as a prank, and who do tend to be high school and college students, an analysis of the publicly reported cases of computer abuse seems to suggest a different profile.

The classic studies on white-collar crime suggest that the typical criminal is a trusted employee of long tenure with an

unresolvable personal financial problem. That profile is as correct today for the typical computer thief as it was when articulated by criminologists 30 years ago. We know today that the cause of much mid-life aberration by "loyal, dedicated and trusted" employees may be the normal emotional pain of growing older, which is felt more keenly by some people. Examples of mid-career crises suffered by friends, relatives and acquaintances are known to most of us who have gone through that transition in life already. Thus, a profile of the computer criminal would read:

¶ Middle-aged male or female of stable employment, in a position of trust, with knowledge of controls and access to company assets; an individual who feels

abused, exploited or neglected (rightly or wrongly), and who has an unresolvable financial problem due to family sickness, expensive tastes or high living, and can rationalize his or her act as borrowing, rather than stealing.

The foregoing was intended to give the reader an abbreviated, thumbnail sketch of computer crime and computer criminals. Like all abbreviations, some meaning gets lost or obscured in the quest for brevity. Notwithstanding that shortcoming, it may be hoped that those in law enforcement will have had their curiosity sufficiently piqued to pursue the growing phenomenon in greater depth.

(Jack Bologna, the holder of B.B.A. and J.D. degrees, is asis-

tant professor of management at Siena Heights College in Adrian, Mich. He is also president of Computer Protection Systems Inc., a Plymouth, Mich., firm.)

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New Dimensions in Transnational Crime.

Edited by Donal E. J. MacNamara and Philip John Stead. 142 pp. (hb).

In this work scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton. 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara. 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

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An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

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Submit resume by April 29, 1985, to John A. Clarke, Trial Court Administrator, Administration Building, Room 403,

595 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306.

Assistant or Associate Professor of Criminal Justice. Bemidji State University has an anticipated tenure-track probationary appointment to begin September 3, 1985. Initial salary \$19,048-\$27,716 based on qualifications and experience.

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A Ph.D. in criminal justice or closely related discipline is preferred. Publiclaw enforcement experience is required. A person with a master's degree and ABD with professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Completion of the doctorate will be necessary for tenure consideration.

Send letter of application, resume, official transcripts from all colleges or universities attended, and three (3) current letters of

reference sent directly by referers to: Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601, by April 15, 1985. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division). The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking new deputies.

Applicants without police experience must have an associate's degree or the equivalent; with experience, 30 semester hours are required. In addition, applicants must have vision of 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20; age limit 32, or 35 with acceptable experience. Screening process includes successful completion of written exam, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board.

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To apply, send resume or contact: Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578. Telephone: (813) 366-9360.

Police Training Position. The Georgia Police Academy is accepting resumes for a new position in major case studies. Employment is dependent upon legislative approval of funds.

The person hired for the position will instruct and supervise a series of courses designed to develop law enforcement and prosecutorial personnel in the investigation of major criminal cases.

Emphasis will be placed upon the individual's experience in major case investigations. Pending funding, final interviews will be held during the first two weeks of June, with employment to be effective on August 1, 1985. A background investigation, including polygraph test, will be required.

To apply, send resumes to: Rankin Thomas, Director of Administrative Services, Georgia Police Academy, 959 East Confederate Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30316. For additional information, contact the above at (404) 656-6105.

Criminal Justice/Public Administration. The University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh is seeking to fill a tenure-track position in its criminal justice program. Rank is open, depending on qualifications.

A Ph.D. or comparable level of experience in a criminal justice-related field is preferred. Background in criminal justice program administration and established teaching experience desirable. Preference given to a person

with competence in several of the following areas: criminal justice administration; criminal justice policy analysis; public sector management information systems; legal aspects of criminal justice; corrections, and related courses in criminal justice and public administration.

The program also has a second tenure-track vacancy, with appointment at the instructor or assistant professor level, depending on qualifications. Minimum qualifications the same as above.

To apply for either position, send letters of application, vita, transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Willard E. Smith, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, WI 54901. An equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.

Assistant Professor. Northern Michigan University invites applications for a position in its Department of Criminal Justice.

The individual chosen will have primary responsibility for the Professional Law Enforcement Program including teaching, advising and other professional responsibilities.

Minimum qualifications: Applicants with a master's degree in criminal justice and a minimum of five years relevant experience will be seriously considered for a two-year term appointment. A doctorate in criminal justice or related discipline with relevant experience is required for a tenure-earning appointment.

Salary is competitive and dependent upon qualifications.

Applications and nominations should be sent no later than April 19, 1985, to: Robert W. Barrington, Department Head, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Michigan University, 323 Carey Hall, Marquette, MI 49855.

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Director, National Crime Prevention Institute. The University of Louisville, Ky., is seeking applicants for this non-faculty position.

The individual chosen will be responsible to the director of the

School of Justice Administration for the management of a comprehensive program of crime prevention-related activities, including training, technical assistance and the collection and dissemination of information.

The position requires a master's degree in criminology, criminal justice or a closely related field; 10 years related experience including administrative/managerial responsibilities; demonstrated instructional ability, and demonstrated career advancement over a period of five years. Prefer candidates with the CPP credential of the American Society for Industrial Security, or a willingness to be examined for this credential within 12 months of employment, and experience in: preparing and negotiating grants and contracts; developing and managing training and crime prevention programs; active participation in national organizations involved in crime prevention, and preparing and executing budgets.

Starting salary is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications.

To apply, send comprehensive resume and the names of professional work-related references to: University of Louisville, Personnel Services, 2323 South Brook Street, Louisville, KY 40292. Deadline for all submissions is May 1, 1985, with employment to begin on or about July 1.

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16-17. Psychological Screening for Entry-Level Police Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

17. Legal Aspects of Private Security. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

20-21. Physical Security for Health-Care Facilities. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in New York City.

20-21. National Seminar on Serial Murder. Presented by the School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville. To be held in Hilton Head, S.C. Fee: \$275.

20-21. Fire Safety in Health-Care Institutions. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in New York City.

20-22. Terrorism in the 80's. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute in conjunction with the Institute of Police Traffic Management. No fee.

20-22. Professional Polygraph Seminar. Presented by the National Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$125.

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20-24. Computer Workshop for Law Enforcement Officers. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.

20-24. Workshop for the Police Training Of-

ficer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

20-31. Technical Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

20-31. 5th Advanced Administrative Officers Course. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.

21-23. Legal Liability of Police Administrators. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

22-24. Microcomputer Data-Base Management for Law Enforcement. Sponsored by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$250.

22-24. Police Work with Juveniles. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

22-24. Crime Scene Processing. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta.

23-24. Officer Street Survival. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute in conjunction with the Institute of Police Traffic Management. No fee.

27-28. Officer Survival. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. Fee: \$55.

27-31. Hypnosis and the Law. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

27-31. Interview and Interrogation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

28-31. Executive Seminar. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

29. Improving Productivity. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

30-31. Minority Crime and the Juvenile Justice System. A national conference sponsored by the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Registration fee: \$50. For additional information, contact Ms. Wendy Keefe at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, (301) 251-5353.

30-31. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee:

\$350.

30-31. Computers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.

JUNE

3. High Risk Warrant Service. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$95.

3-4. Street Survival Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in El Paso, Tex. Fee: \$65.

3-4. Physical Security: Condominiums, Hotels, Offices, Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

3-4. Legal Aspects of Discipline. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$150.

3-4. Operational Intelligence. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

3-6. Security Management. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$15.

3-7. Management of Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

3-7. Vehicle Dynamics. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

3-7. Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

3-7. Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$695.

3-7. Specialized Patrol Techniques. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta.

3-7. Psychology and the Law. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

3-7. Master User Microcomputer. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

3-7. Police Baton Instructors Course. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$225.

3-14. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.

3-18. Advanced Correctional Operations. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$55.

5. Use of Deadly Force. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Columbus, Ohio. Fee: \$60.

5-6. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

6-7. Dispatcher Stress/Burnout Reduction. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.

6-10. Eleventh National JSTA Training Seminar. Presented by the Justice System Training Association. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$150.

9-14. Law Enforcement Diving and Body Recovery. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

10-11. Wireless Technology: Protection, Investigative and Surveillance Applications. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

10-12. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

10-14. Community Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

10-14. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

10-14. Bomb and Explosive Device Investigations. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta.

10-14. Computers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

10-14. Microcomputer Workshop for Police

Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

10-14. Supervision of Personnel. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200.

10-21. Homicide Investigation. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.

11-13. Executive Development (Psychology of Management). Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

11-13. Communicator's Seminar. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$35.

12-13. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Salt Lake City. Fee: \$65.

12-14. Seminar on Gangs. Presented by the California Gang Investigators Association. To be held at the Disneyland Hotel Convention Center, Anaheim, Calif. Fee: \$70 (members), \$75 (non-members).

13-14. Contemporary Investigative Techniques. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd. Fee: \$350.

15. Auto Loader Proficiency Course. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. Fee: \$30.

16-19. 45th Annual Conference and Exhibition. Sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association. To be held at the Amfac Hotel and Resort in Dallas/Fort Worth, Tex.

17-18. Police Civil Liabilities. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

17-18. Fire Detection Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

17-18. Contemporary Investigative Techniques. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

17-19. Police Discipline. Sponsored by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. To be held at the South Padre Island, Tex., Hilton.

17-21. Advanced Rope Rescue. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

17-21. Advanced Crime Prevention Techniques. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

17-21. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$200.

17-21. Command Post Operations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

18-19. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$65.

18-21. Executive Seminar. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

19-20. Uniform Crime Reporting. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. No fee.

24-28. Fugitive Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College.

24-28. Investigation of Sex Crimes. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$300.

24-28. Crisis Intervention. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

26-27. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Burlington, Vt. Fee: \$65.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Oundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

California Gang Investigators Association, P.O. Box 54182, Los Angeles, CA 90054.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.D. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Oetrot Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Con-

federate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (302) 953-0990.

Justice System Training Association Inc., Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Tel.: (414) 731-8893.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration,

University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Tel.: 1-800-424-7827.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 755-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703)

955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

University of Louisville, School of Justice Administration, Attn: Prof. Ronald M. Holmes, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6567.

Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses, c/o 805 East Broad Street, 10th Floor, Richmond, VA 23219. (804) 786-4000.

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, 3273 Teesdale Street, Basement Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Tel.: (215) 331-0645.

Western Society of Criminology, Or. Charles Tracy, President, Portland State University, Administration of Justice, Portland, OR 97207.

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Pulling the plug on computer criminals. See Page 5.

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